



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

prey, which, however, could not have been much larger than a field mouse. The incident was of especial interest because three or four chickens were scratching in the grass within a few rods of where the Hawk struck for the mouse. The field was far enough from the house that it is not probable the Hawk left the chickens undisturbed out of fear, and the story lends strength to the argument that the Red-tailed Hawk, as a rule, attacks chickens only when other prey is not to be found.

ALICE EDGERTON.

Columbiana, Ohio.

THE SUMMER TANAGER AT HILLSBORO, OHIO.

A pair of Summer Tanagers was first observed on May 4, 1913, flitting through the dazzling noonday sunlight and alighting on a nearby wire fence. The favorite places of these birds are the borders of the forest, where they may be seen flying about among the trees or perching on the telephone poles. The latter part of June the frequent visits of a pair to a particular spot revealed their secret. The nest was in a catalpa tree about twenty feet from the ground and two feet from the end of a limb, carefully concealed. The young left the nest July 1st.

KATIE M. ROADS.

FIELD NOTES FROM CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.

The list is unusual, only because the birds have all been found within a radius of less than a mile. Others seen, but not within this radius, are omitted. The selected area contains a little of almost every attraction for bird life: woodland, meadow, hedge, orchard, evergreen, thicket, stream and pond. Being unable to hunt the birds every day during the migratory season, I have not seen the entire list in one year. But, with the few exceptions, which I have marked rare, no doubt they might all be recorded the same year.

The Bobolinks, Stilt Sandpiper and Bonaparte Gull made their first appearance within this radius this last May. The Bachman Sparrow is very rare. Another bird student and I together saw the bird and heard the clear sweet song.

The Mockingbird, Evening Grosbeak, Pileated Woodpecker and Black-crowned Night Heron are accidentals; no other record being had from this locality, that I know of.

A decrease in the number of Hairy Woodpeckers has been noticeable for two or three years; while this season a decided increase in Blue Jays, Robins, Brown Thrashers, Wood Thrush, Cedar Waxwings, and Shrikes is marked, and never have we had such flocks of Juncos